



Strikers Win 5-Day Week In Silk Plants

Employers Grant 8½-Hour Day as Step to Avert Spread of Bolshevism

Catholic Council Urges Safeguards

Minimum Wage Schedules and Part in Management Are Favored

The War Labor Board, sitting at Chicago, yesterday decreed a forty-two and one-half hour week of five days for textile workers, an action expected to end textile strikes in the East. The employers were responsible for this shorter week. They told the labor board that workmen must have shorter hours unless "industrial chaos" is to grip the country.

In Washington the administrative committee of the National Catholic War Council urged, among other reforms, as safeguards against Bolshevism, participation by labor in the management and eventually in the ownership of industry. A general strike of all building trades unions against all jobs of the Building Trades Employers' Association is threatened. The executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor will vote to-day whether to call such a strike.

The National Industrial Conference Board in a report issued in Boston predicted a sharp, though possibly short, period of unemployment following demobilization.

Ten thousand New York workers in the white goods industry may strike next week.

Decision in Chicago Is Expected to End Strikes in the East

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A decision which is expected to end the strike of Eastern textile workers was given by the War Labor Board to-night. A temporary working basis for an 8½-hour day and a 5-day week was announced.

It was estimated by labor leaders that at least 90 per cent of the idle employees would resume work on Monday.

The 5-day week, providing only 42½ hours is a compromise. The basis of agreement is said to be unprecedented in labor settlements.

A joint appeal by silk manufacturers and labor leaders of 40,000 striking textile workers in the East, calling on the War Labor Board to standardize the hours of work in the silk industry and expressing a common purpose in striving to counteract the activities of the I. W. W. and other radical elements, was made at today's session of the War Board in Chicago.

The appeal was regarded as epoch making in that it is the first instance of employers and striking union men combining in a move to oppose the ultra-radical elements by having a governmental body fix standard hours of work for an important industry.

The appeal presented by the employers was made by Henry J. Tynan, John A. Kane and Charles L. Mandeville, of Paterson, N. J., and is said to have the endorsement of a majority of the silk manufacturers of the country.

On behalf of the striking textile workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a committee pledged a willingness to abide by the decision of the War Board on the question of hours, which is the main issue in the strike.

The board was asked to give immediately a basis for temporary resumption of work, so that the strike may be ended, pending a final decision of the board.

The language of the employers' petition was clear and definite in stating that the manufacturers had decided that the government must undertake to fix the hours of labor if industrial chaos is to be avoided.

The board heard several witnesses in this case to-day.

White Goods Workers Vote to Strike Next Week; 10,000 Affected

Workers in the white goods industry of New York, numbering approximately 10,000, voted last night to go out on strike.

The step was taken at a meeting of 1,500 members, mostly women, of White Goods Local 62, at Cooper Union, where a resolution was adopted authorizing the executive committee to order a walkout some time next week. The

Mayor Hylan Feb. 12, Then Again on Feb. 13

"THERE are a lot more poor men than there are rich ones. I don't care what traps the rich ones are trying to set for me. I am sticking by the poor ones."—Mayor Hylan on February 12.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—The dinner dance given at the Country Club here last night by E. Clarence Jones, of New York, was the most important that has occurred this season, and by far the most brilliant affair since the beginning of the war.

No one but the invited guests was admitted to the club. There was dancing on the broad moonlit veranda, with the rolling surf on one hand and a stately forest of palms on the other.

The dance lasted all night, and at dawn broke up into wheel chair parties which rolled through the jungle, and then breakfast at Bradley's before going to bed.

Among the guests were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Justice F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Senator Davis Elkins, the Duchesse de Chaulnes, Leonard Replogle, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, and—

Mayor Hylan, Mrs. Hylan and their daughter, Virginia.

"This is the most wonderful place in the world," said the Mayor to-day, "for a man who is held down with detail to break away for a rest!"

Sweet Assures State Welcome To U. S. Boys

Committee Would Supplant Hearst-Hylan Body; Gov. Smith May Be Chairman

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, announced to-day that within the next fortnight the lower house would pave the way for the creation of a state committee to welcome returning troops. This is intended to supplant the Hearst-Hylan committee.

"The troops from New York state should be welcomed home by a representative body of the state," said Speaker Sweet, "and it is the purpose of the Assembly to name a committee headed by Governor Smith, and consisting of all the elective state officials and the members of the Senate and Assembly."

Speaker Sweet said that early next week, or certainly not later than the middle of the following week, the Committee on Ways and Means would report out the Steinberg resolution providing for a state committee, amended so as to carry out this plan, or else report out a bill of its own.

"I cannot speak for the Ways and Means Committee," said the Speaker, "but I believe it will report out the Steinberg resolution amended and carrying an application for the expenses of the committee. Whatever is done, the people of the state can rest assured that there will be state committees of welcome to do honors to our returning troops."

Hearst agents prevailed upon Charles D. Donohue, Tammany leader of the Assembly, to make a speech attacking the resolution. But Donohue did not attack the proposal to have a state committee to welcome the troops. He merely attacked Steinberg's motives, saying that they were political, and offered to withdraw his objections to the measure if all references to the attacks being made by patriotic citizens on the Hearst-Hylan Welcoming Committee were stricken out.

"I'm not particularly interested in the wording of the resolution," said Steinberg. "All I am interested in is to have this state committee created to welcome the returning troops, a committee on which there will be no bias, and which will be made up of elected state officials and the members of the Legislature insures this."

"In going to see this thing through," added Steinberg, "and the statements of an employee of William Randolph Hearst will not frighten me off. This Hearst man came to me and said: 'If you don't let up on this resolution Hearst will get you.' I told him: 'I wasn't afraid of Hearst or any of his tribe.'"

Hearst agents approached Attorney General Merritt E. Leonard, and started on the trail of Hearst, 1010 B'ngham, Count von Bernstorff and others who consorted with them.

Governor Smith, Speaker Sweet and Senator J. Henry Watkins Morgan, pro tem, of the Senate, have been deluged with resolutions from prominent men and women, patriotic and civic organizations, endorsing Steinberg's resolution providing for a committee of welcome.

Trying to Prevent Passage Hearst agents have been giving legislators to understand that any who will support the proposal to have a state committee to welcome soldiers will be marked men and can be assured of having Hearst's antagonism for all time.

"Well, Hearst and his crew and all the pro-Germans can rest assured that their threats will not intimidate me," said Steinberg. "As between them and our returning heroes there is no choice for any red-blooded American."

THE PLAZA TO-NIGHT Special Dinner Dance in the Grill Room from 7:30 o'clock. Dinner at \$5.00 per cover, or a la carte.

Ansell Tells of Thousands in Prison Unjustly

Whole System of Courts Martial in Army Needs Revision, Senators Told

Boys Sentenced to Die

Officers in France Clamoring for Execution When the President Interfered

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Picturing the administration of justice in the United States army as one, rather, of injustice, Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell, testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to-day, presented such a convincing indictment of the whole system of courts martial that the Senators' admiration for his forensic ability was only equalled by the indignation aroused by his narrative of notorious instances of the miscarriage of military justice.

Sensor Thomas expressed the feelings of every member of the committee when he said that he did not wonder that with such abuses continuous and persistent it had been difficult to get men into the regular army in time of peace.

Members of the committee were particularly aroused by General Ansell's account of how four boys had been sentenced to death in France in defiance of their constitutional rights and how General Pershing, the whole staff of the American army in France and the "combined power of the War Department" had clamored for the carrying out of the executions.

Two of Them III

Two of these boys offered by refusing to fall in for drill and the other two fell asleep in port in the face of the enemy. There were extenuating circumstances in all four cases; the soldiers were not given the benefit of competent counsel, did not understand the gravity of their situation and were in no way misled by the judge advocate of the military court. Their counsel were green first lieutenants, who seemed to have little more appreciation of the requirements of the occasion than the accused themselves.

The two men who refused to fall in for drill were physically incapable of doing so, owing to incapacitation from exposure while on duty. The two men who slept on post had been on outpost duty five nights in succession, with two hours on guard and one hour off, and were so situated that it was impossible for them to sleep during the daytime.

In their case execution of sentence could not be carried out until sanctioned by the War Department. This sanction was readily given, and it was only by chance that the President's attention was informally directed to the subject, with the result that the four boys had their sentences commuted to a moderate punishment.

Many Similar Cases

General Ansell told of many other similar cases, which he seemed to consider as typical rather than exceptional. One was that of a drafted boy, who, within his first month in the army, was found by a lieutenant smoking a cigarette while on kitchen duty. The lieutenant told the boy to stop smoking and demanded that the box of cigarettes be handed over to him. The young soldier refused to comply, told the officer to go to hell and added another.

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Society of Nations Draft Is Adopted; French 'World Police' Plan Voted Down; Erzberger Warns Allies of Bolshevism

Revolt Begun In Rumania; King Wounded

General Uprising to Form Republic Is Reported; Bucharest in Uproar

By Joseph G. Saxe

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press).—A general insurrection is in progress throughout Rumania, according to a special dispatch from Vienna. King Ferdinand has been wounded slightly in attempting to flee.

Workingmen blocked the roadway from the royal palace in Bucharest when the royal family attempted to flee to Jassy, and the King and his family were forced to return. The King was wounded when the workers, according to the report, fired upon the royal palace.

Rioters Fill Streets

Rioters in the streets of Bucharest are openly demanding the overthrow of the dynasty, crying: "Down with the puppets! Long live the Republic!"

The "Vilag," of Budapest, learns that the revolt is part of the Bolshevik propaganda. In a clash between the military and demonstrators at Bakost six persons were killed and 150 wounded.

The discipline of the Rumanian army, the newspaper adds, is collapsing. The food and economic situation is rapidly growing worse and the country's finances are completely demoralized. The position of the Bratianu Cabinet is declared to be untenable.

Revolt Long Brewing

Since early last December there have been recurring reports of grave disorders in Rumania, but there never has been any official confirmation or any statement from the Rumanian government on the internal situation. On December 1 it was reported that Bucharest was burning, but the report was denied the next day, and December 2 King Ferdinand and the royal family were welcomed to Bucharest on their return from Jassy, which had been the temporary capital while the Germans were in possession of Bucharest.

Dispatches received in Vienna from Budapest January 28 said that a peasant revolt had broken out in Rumania and that many had been killed and wounded in fighting in Bucharest. This report was not confirmed.

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Britain to Demand Full War Cost

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British delegates at the peace conference have been definitely instructed to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war as well as the damage actually caused, it was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the Commons, in reply to a question.

A commission is now considering the amount to be claimed, the method by which payment should be made and the means of enforcing the payment, Mr. Bonar Law added.

George Lambert, M. P., in the House of Commons to-day asked whether Parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the peace treaty.

Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, replied that it was quite impossible that about twenty parliaments should discuss the details of the treaty. He added that as far as Great Britain was concerned the treaty would not be satisfactory until Parliament had expressed an opinion on it. Mr. Bonar Law's reply indicated that the treaty would have to be ratified or rejected en bloc.

Wilson Would Join in French Peace Jubilee

Proposes Great Public Celebration When He Returns From America in March

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Feb. 13.—President Wilson, in addressing to-day a delegation from the French Association for a Society of Nations, said:

"I appreciate very deeply what has been said, and I take it that the kind suggestion is that some time after my return we should arrange a public meeting, at which, I am quite confident, we may celebrate the completion of the work, at any rate up to a certain very far advanced stage, the consummation of which we have been working and hoping for a long time."

"It would be a very happy thing if that could be arranged. I can only say for myself that I sincerely hope it can be. I should wish to lend any assistance possible to so happy a consummation."

Many Miracles Wrought

"I cannot help thinking of how many miracles this war has already wrought, miracles of comprehension as to our interdependence as nations and as human beings, miracles to the removal of obstacles which seemed big, and now have grown small, in the way of active and organized cooperation of nations in regard to the establishment and maintenance of justice."

"And, the thoughts of the people having been drawn together, there has already been created a force which is not only very great but very formidable, a force which can be rapidly mobilized, a force which is very effective for the world."

"One advantage in seeing one another and talking with one another is to find that, after all, we all think the same way."

"We may try to put the result of the thing into different forms, but we start with the same principles. Principles are Abstract

"I have often been thoughtful of as a man, interested in principles in practice, whereas, as a matter of fact, I can say that, in one sense, principles have never interested me because principles prove themselves when stated. They do not need any debate. The thing that is difficult and interesting is how to put them into practice. Large discourse is not possible on the principles, but large discourse is necessary on the matter of realizing them."

"So that, after all, principles until translated into practice are very thin and abstract, and I may add, uninteresting things. It is not interesting to have faraway visions, but it is interesting to have nearly visions of what it is possible to accomplish. And in a meeting such as this, where we are perhaps we can record the success that we shall have then achieved of putting a great principle into practice, and demonstrated that it can be put into practice, though only, let us say, five years ago it was considered an impractical dream."

"I will cooperate with great happiness in the plan that you may form after my return, and I thank you very warmly for the compliment of this personal visit."

It was learned to-night that President Wilson is considering the advisability of leaving Paris for Brest en route to America on Friday night, if it shall then be clearly evident that the Society of Nations project cannot be put through the peace conference, in plenary session, by the end of the week.

Marital Law in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Feb. 13.—A state of siege has been declared at Hamburg, Germany, until the people of that city have surrendered all arms in their possession. Patrols demanding these arms are taking action against those who resist.

Gustave Noske, Minister in charge of military affairs in the Ebert Cabinet, has telegraphed to the president of the soldiers' council at Hamburg saying he will not take military measures against that city, as the Soldiers and Workmen's Council is restoring order.

Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevik emissary who has been accused by the German authorities of being an instigator of numerous radical outbreaks in German territory, has been arrested by the Berlin police, according to a Berlin dispatch to-day. His whereabouts had been a mystery for some time.

Peace Table Gets League Terms To-day

Wilson Will Read Proposal at the Plenary Session of the Conference

Japan Fails to Lift Immigration Ban

President May Depart for Brest To-night; Parley To Be Over by June 1

The final draft of the league of nations plan was adopted as a whole by the Society of Nations Commission yesterday. It contains twenty-six articles.

The plan advanced by Leon Bourgeois, French member of the League of Nations Commission, that an inter-Allied army be maintained by the Society of Nations to enforce peace was overwhelmingly defeated at the commission meeting yesterday.

The French and Czechoslovak delegates were the only members of the commission to vote for the army plan.

The Japanese failed in an effort to have the commission adopt an amendment prohibiting racial discrimination in immigration laws.

The draft will be read before a plenary session of the peace conference to-day by President Wilson.

President Wilson is expected to start for Brest to-night on his way to the United States.

Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain has decided to claim an indemnity, this to include the cost of the war and actual damages.

The peace conference, it is now believed, will complete its work by June 1.

British and American Representatives Present Ideas on Reparation

PARIS, Feb. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Leon Bourgeois proposition for an inter-Allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the Society of Nations Commission to-day.

The French and Czechoslovaks were the only representatives voting in the affirmative.

The draft of the society of nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole. The final draft consists of twenty-six articles.

President Wilson will personally read the draft at a plenary meeting of the peace conference to-morrow. The conference will not be asked to finally adopt it at this time.

The Japanese delegation presented an amendment providing that racial discrimination should not be tolerated in immigration laws.

Several delegates urged that this would open such a large question that great delay might ensue, and the matter was dropped without a vote.

The commission resumed its sessions at 10:50 o'clock this morning with a full attendance of the members to receive the report of the drafting committee.

The commission took a recess at 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock this afternoon. It had then gone over seven articles of the draft.

Military Force Considered

The first subject considered on the resumption of the sitting of the commission on a society of nations this afternoon concerned the international military force. President Wilson was not present at the session this afternoon, having to attend the supreme war council. Lord Robert Cecil acted as chairman during his absence.

The text of the plan for the society of nations as first drawn up by the commission and altered in some cases at the instance of President Wilson was afterward amended, it developed to-day, after representations by M. Bourgeois, the French authority in question, whose ideas are stated to have been well received by the Allies.

